[THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1768.] THE [NUMB. 1351.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	15	10	after 6	14	before 6	Thurſ. next Wedneſ. in the Afternoon.
FRIDAY	16	11	6	15	6	
SATURDAY	17	11	7	16	5	
SUNDAY	18	12	7	17	5	
MONDAY	19	1	7	17	5	
TUESDAY	20	2	7	18	5	
WEDNESDAY	☽	3	7	19	5	

Days 9, Hours 32 Minutes long, the 24th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5s. 10d.	Beef per Barrel		45s. 0d.
Flour——	18s. 0d.	Pork		72s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 6d.	Salt		2s. 6d.
Weſt-India Rum	4s. 3d.	Bohea Tea		3s. 10d.
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The ANATOMIST, No. IX.

How eaſy and plain might we make our Defence? How clear and allowable even unto themſelves; if we could but obtain of them to admit the ſame things conſonant to equity in our mouths, which they require to be ſo taken from their own? If that which is truth, being uttered in maintainance of Scotland and Geneva, do not ceaſe to be truth, when the Church of England once alledgeth it. HOOKER.

I COME now that part of my undertaking in which the Centinel's adherents (by their repeated challenges) ſeem to think I ſhall be chiefly preſſed—I mean, in anſwering his arguments "on the danger of introducing (or, as they phraſe it, importing) a Biſhop, or Biſhops to America." And I confeſs I have no ſmall difficulties to encounter with. For,

1ſt. What he ſays on this head lies ſo ſcattered through his different papers, that, after wading through all of them, I find it almoſt impoſſible to ſort what I glean up, into any kind of form or connexions.

2dly. After this pains, which I have taken without any deſire of mangling or weakening what he has advanced, I can meet with ſcarce any thing that wears the ſemblance of argument.

It would, indeed, be a pleaſure while we claim what we think a natural right, to be inſtrumental in removing the apprehenſions which any ſincere and candid man may entertain from our proſecution of that claim. But, when called on to reaſon with a man, who will neither truſt the faith of nations, the ſanctity of laws and charters, nor any human ſecurity whatſoever, but will ſtill cry out—"danger, ſlavery, perſecution"—I find myſelf in the ſituation of one who fooliſhly undertook to reaſon a man into his ſenſes, whoſe imagination was continually haunted with ghoſts and hobgoblins.

"Come, ſays he, who undertook this work, ſhew me the chamber where they are—For God's ſake, replies the other, enter not in—See how it ſtares! It is ready to devour you!—Where, where, ſays the former; I ſee no ſuch thing—In yonder corner! I beſeech you continues the haunted man, go not near it!—Sir, ſays the former, it is no ſuch thing, it is a ſheet, a ſheet. It is a Ghoſt, a Ghoſt! continues the other. Sir, ſays the former, it is a ſheet, I aſſure you it is a ſheet, I feel it, I handle it. A Ghoſt, a Ghoſt! ſtill continues the other. And thus might the dialogue proceed forever, without conviction on the part of the poor diſtempered man."

That I am doing no injuſtice to what is called the Centinel's "arguments," I hope to ſhew to every candid reader. I ſhall therefore, endeavour, with the utmoſt impartiality, to gather them into one view.

"There are grounds, he ſays, to ſuſpect that "Doctor Chandler has not given the plan on "which Biſhops are to be ſent to America, with "that openneſs and candor that might have been "expected. It is plain, beyond a contradiction, "that the deſire of the miſſionaries is to have ſuch "ſuffragan Biſhops imported into America, as ſhall "have authority to exerciſe all the powers given "them * by the laws of England." Now, altho' here he ſeems to make the epiſcopal clergy deſire a Biſhop in America, who had already "powers by the laws of England, yet. No. 11 and elſewhere, he intimates that they want to introduce him "by an act of parliament" and new laws. In ſhort, he takes it for granted all along, (for it would be needleſs to quote particular papers, becauſe if he denies this we have no conteſt) that the deſign of the epiſcopal clergy, is, a general eſtabliſhment, as in England, through all America; that the ſending out a Biſhop is an eſtabliſhment of himſelf, as well as his clergy; that whatever may be pretended, he muſt have juriſdiction over the laity; that arbitrary ſpiritual courts muſt inſeparably accompany him, &c.—"The laity, ſays he, are amuſed with the "falſe and inconſiſtent hopes of being entirely ex"empted from the juriſdiction of the American "Biſhop. We call it an inconſiſtent hope, as it "is contradictory not only to the known ſentiments "of the Engliſh epiſcopal church, but alſo to the "ſentiments of every other Chriſtian church in the "world. This plan of American Biſhops is a mere "novel invention, without any parallel in hiſtory, "ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of a church upon "earth.

Nevertheleſs, this conſiſtent writer No. 15, "wonders at thoſe who have no idea of a Biſhop ſepa"rate from the appendages of the office;"—but ſtill, when he finds Dr. Chandler has this idea as well as himſelf, and ſpeaks of a Biſhop without the appendage of ſpiritual courts,—he cries out, —"What is this but to ſay, that an arbitrary ſpi"ritual juriſdiction, unknown in the Britiſh conſti"tution, and abhorrent of the rights of Freemen, "is aſked, and about to be eſtabliſhed in America?" He kindly adds—"Alas! for the poor clergy!" Indeed the clergy are once obliged to him for his pity, but they did not need it here. For D. C. has ſaid in the ſame ſentence, and the Centinel has quoted the words, that the clergy are not to be governed arbitrarily, but by "laws and canons of "the church," clear and explicit in themſelves; which the clergy have voluntarily bound themſelves to obey, and which may be executed in reſpect to them, without any juriſdiction over the laity, becauſe ſuch juriſdiction, as I ſhall fully ſhew, is derived from other laws, that neither have, nor are deſired to have, any place here.

Theſe few arguments of the Centinel, will be ſufficient, till I try whether they can be anſwered. Others ſhall be quoted in their proper place, only it may not be amiſs to ſhew, before I begin, how, in thoſe alredy quoted, he is explained and helped out by his aſſociates, the Remonſtrant, &c. who tell us "that there is a gathering ſtorm ready to "burſt on them and deſtroy them," that they fear "epiſcopacy and its courts will certainly be eſta"bliſhed together; and that all judges and govern"ors, who will not bow their necks to American "Biſhops, will be tumbled down with diſgrace "from their ſtations"—And then we hear of "Laud, "and perſecutions, and flying once more to the "wilderneſs as their fathers did;" for it ſeems every writer now a days had fathers, and can count his pedigree back to the firſt ſettlement of America!

Having thus cut out my work, the queſtion is where to begin? for I have not a *ſingle* ſpectre to lay, but am ſurrounded with them—

"Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimeras dire"!

I will begin then, at a venture; for it makes little odds where. The Centinel's main argument ſeems to be—that "eccleſiaſtical courts, and ſlavery, and perſecutions, are a neceſſary conſequence of the introduction of Biſhops into America; and I am called on to ſhew that his apprehenſions on this head are not well grounded. Hard it is to prove a negative, but in all fair argument, I ſhall do what may be equally ſatisfactory, if I prove this affirmative,—viz.—that it is poſſible, and even certain, that a Biſhop can be ſettled in America, without affecting the civil or religious rights of any perſons whatſoever; and that every preſumption which can be adduced to the contrary, would militate equally againſt every inſtitution in ſociety, even down to the appointment of a petty conſtable. And I will engage to ſhew much greater ſecurity againſt any arbitrary proceedings on the part of a Biſhop, than I think our antagoniſt will be able to ſhew on the part of ſuch ſelf-made, and ſelf-delegated things, as Synods, Preſbyteries, and Kirk-Seſſions, in America.

However ungenerouſly the Centinel has been pleaſed to traduce the Epiſcopal Clergy of America, as in a conſpiracy with B-te and Gr--n--ille, to enſlave their country; however baſely he has aſſociated attempts for an American Biſhop with plans of rebellion, and the introduction of Popery, and the Pretender; however wickedly he has endeavoured to prejudice the vulgar, by jumbling our claim of natural right to the privileges of a Chriſtian Church, with odious Stamp-Acts, and arbitrary Courts of Admiralty, yet I am bold to ſay, that if the Epiſcopal Clergy did not clearly ſee, and firmly believe, that what they aſk, is perfectly conſiſtent with their own rights, and thoſe of the laity, they would deteſt the thoughts of becoming inſtruments in the ruin of their country. For what motive could induce them to ſuch a conduct? Surely the preſent ſet of miniſters can expect little perſonal benefit from any ſcheme of this kind. And they are not Anchorites, without children, nor wholly without property; nor is their prieſthood, like the Levitical, to deſcend from father to ſon.

Surely then this abuſive writer ſhould have ſome ſolid foundations for ſuch a horrible charge againſt the Clergy, as that of ſhewing one ſcheme to the world "plauſible, ſpecious, and calculated to amuſe with inconſiſtent hopes," while the real one lies concealed under it, pregnant with every poſſible miſchief.—Let us ſee what thoſe foundations are—

He ſays, "the exemption of the laity from the "juriſdiction of the Biſhop is contradictory, not "only to the known ſentiment of the Church of "England, but of every other Chriſtian Church in "the world—and is a mere novel invention, with"out any parallel in hiſtory, ſince the firſt eſta"bliſhment of a church on earth."

Now both theſe aſſertions I utterly deny; and if the Centinel was in earneſt in them, or meant any thing more than to impoſe on the ignorant, he muſt give me leave to pronounce him wholly unacquainted with Church-hiſtory, as well as the conſtitution of the Church of England; and the foundation of that temporal juriſdiction, with which it has been thought proper to veſt her Biſhops,

What meaning the Centinel deſigns to have put on the words—"ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of a church on earth"——I know not. For he often writes, as if he choſe to keep a back-door for an eſcape, in caſe of detection. But if Chriſt can be ſaid to have eſtabliſhed a church on earth, or if there was a Chriſtian church during the three firſt centuries, then there were biſhops during that period, ſuch as we deſire for America, that had no juriſdiction over the laity, different from what every Preſbyter had, as eſſential to the office of a paſtor.

I ſhall give an authority for this, which will not be denied. It is the learned and accurate Civilian Burn.—"For the firſt 300 years after Chriſt (he ſays) the diſtinction of eccleſiaſtical and ſpiritual cauſes, in point of juriſdiction, did not begin. At that time, no ſuch diſtinction was heard of, in the Chriſtian world. For the cauſes of teſtimony, matrimony, baſtardy, adultery, and the reſt, which are called eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual cauſes, were merely

* *If this confuſed ſentence has any meaning, it muſt be the following, and anſwers itſelf, viz. "The Miſſionaries want ſuch ſuffragan Biſhops in America as ſhall have authority to exerciſe the powers given them (the ſaid ſuffragan Biſhops, that are to be imported into America) by the laws of England." Now, truly, if the laws of England have given any powers to American ſuffragans, I cannot ſee that it would be illegal to exerciſe thoſe powers. But I do not know that ſuch ſuffragans are once mentioned in all the Engliſh laws.*

civil, and determined by the rules of the civil magistrate.

What has been, is possible to be again; and the same author proceeds to shew how Bishops came to have jurisdiction over the laity, even in causes called spiritual; which were never claimed as inherent in their spiritual character, or derived from Christ; but given by the powers then in being, for what they esteemed salutary purposes."

(*The Remainder of this Piece in our next.*)

BOSTON, November 7.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

JOHN Fenton, Esq; allied by Marriage to the late Surveyor General, has been removed from his Place of Deputy Receiver of the new Duty, and Nath. Coffin, Esq: appointed in his Room. The Receiver General resides in this Town.

A Court of Admiralty this Day, when the Libels entered against John Hancock, Esq; and others were read and the Court adjourned to the 28th Inst.

Letters from Jamaica acquaint us, that the General Assembly there was dissolved on the 22d of September last, by the Lieut. Governor of that island for their not complying with his Majesty's express Command, for Payment of the Monies issued by the Treasury of Great Britain, for the Island Subsistance of the Troops stationed there during the Discontinuance of their Assembly.—*A Dispute may also arise with us relative to the Barracks and Billeting of Troops here, during the Discontinuance of our General Assembly: The G——r as also Col. D——lple, declared before the Council that they made no demand for the hiring of Barracks, but only for the Utensils and Billeting, they being at Liberty to hire Barracks on the King's Account; this was perhaps to draw the C——l into a Vote for providing Barracks, Utensils, and Billeting, which was then represented as the utmost that would be desired on Account of the Troops; but it is now intimated by the G——r that the Charge of Barracks must be finally defrayed by the Province.*——We have also Advice from South-Carolina, that their new Assembly was to meet on the 25th Ultimo: As it was imagin'd they would not recede from the Resolutions of the Massachusetts Ninety Two, which are highly applauded in the Province, a Dissolution of that Assembly was expected soon after.——*The British Ministry seems to have adopted French Maxims and Customs with respect to their Treatment of American Parliaments, which must not only be well relished by a free People, but be soon productive of very salutary Effects.*

Nov. 8. The Commissioners of the American Board of Customs, have this Day thought proper to leave Castle William, the Seat of their chosen Residence for some Months past, and to make their Re-entry into this Metropolis.—*We wish we had full Evidence, that during this Recess, they had not been fully employed in transmitting such Accounts, and projecting those Measures, that have had too direct a Tendency to enflame and further embroil the Mother Country and the Colonies; and this at a Time when a return of mutual Affection and Confidence is so necessary for the Preservation and Happiness of both.*—A Letter makes its Appearance in the Court Gazette, exactly in the Stile of the *true Patriot*, the Writer asserts, "That Mr. Hollowell, by his temperate Caution and Care not to aggravate any Thing in his Accounts, has given general Satisfaction," he condoles us as "fatally misled by evil-minded Men of malicious Dispositions, into Measures which tend to public Ruin," and declares "that the Nonsense of Wilkes and Liberty is now at an End; that no one ever made a Question about the Propriety and Necessity of shooting forty Men among the Rioters at Huxam, in 1757, but when *ill Humours are set afloat*, (a Phrase borrowed from a Governors Speech) the clearest Point will be disputed; that the King's Servants seem determined to maintain the Supreme Legislative Authority of Great Britain, and if our People flatter themselves with Indulgence in their frowardness, they will be deceived; as in short all Men of Understanding, except *a few interested Merchants* who are afraid of their American Debts, are calling out for a much greater exertion of Authority."

Whether the above is London or Boston Manufacture, the Public may judge, be this as it may, it certainly carries *the plain Mark of the Beast in its Forehead*; the Writer, who is probably the one that has been soliciting for a Thousand a Year out of the American Revenue in addition to his present Salary, seems to make quite light of the Interest of the British Merchants; The Revenue, the Revenue, is all and in all with him; to secure which he calls out for still greater Exertions of Power, and what cares he, tho' these Merchants should loose the several Millions due to them from America, in so ridiculous a Scuffle: *But know it B——d, so soon as the People of Britain shall put the whole Produce of American Revenue into one Scale, and the Profits and Advantages of their Colony Trade in the other, they will perceive the former at once to kick the Beam;—then, and not till then may we expect to see some Men, who from selfish Views have projected and recommended Schemes destructive to the Commerce of Britain and the Welfare of the Colonies, reap the Fruits of their doings, and those who have generously prefered the Interest of the Nation to their own, the Honours and Applause they are justly entitled to.*

Nov. 9. Yesterday the Superior Court met by Adjournment at the Court House. In the Afternoon a Motion was made by J——s O——s, Esq; one of the Bar, that the Court would adjourn to Faneuil-Hall, not only as the Stench occasioned by the Troops in the Representatives Chamber, may prove infectious, but as it was derogatory to the Honour of the Court to administer Justice at the Mouths of Cannon and the Points of Bayonets.—This Day the Troops were removed from that Chamber, much to the Satisfaction of the People who have look'd upon their being placed there at first by the G——r as an Insult upon the whole Province.

The Town-House Watch being on the Return at 2 o'Clock in the Morning, heard a great Noise and Uproar in the Streets, they soon found it was made by a Number of Officers, and presuming to speak to them, tho' with great mildness, they were threatened with being seized and put in Irons, and otherways insulted in a gross Manner.—Several Soldiers, late at Night, entered the House of Mr. Justice W——ls, and in humble Imitation of some of their Superiors, were very free with the Blacks, to whom they declared a liking, and that their Assistance was wanted; the Justice being confined by Sickness, was obliged to call in the Assistance of some Neighbours, who coming armed soon forced those Intruders to decamp.—A married Woman living in Long Lane, returning home in the Night, was seized by the Neck and almost strangled, she was then thrown upon the Ground, and treated with great Indecencies: Another Woman at New Boston was rudely handled. Mr. N—w—l of Needham, passing near the Town Gates, was struck with a Musket and without the least Provocation, received another Stroke from a drunken Guard, which stunned him.—*The Mention of such Abuses as these is by no means intended to insinuate a Want of Care in the Commanding Officers, but to shew the great Impropriety and Grievance of quartering Troops in the Town, in as much as even under the Eye of the General, the Inhabitants are exposed to such great Insults and Injuries.*

A large Guard House for the Soldiery is erected on the Town Land, near the Neck, and almost finished, notwithstanding Mr. Pierpoint, who had hired it of the Selectmen for about 4 Years past, did, by their Order, and before Witnesses, forbid their erecting the same.—*These are Times in which no Inhabitant knows what Ground he stands upon, or can call his own.*

A General Council this Day, at which we hear the G——r proposed his publishing a Proclamation relative to the Justices of the Town, founded on what Lord Hillsborough has written, concerning their Conduct in the late Times; *the Council did not approve of this Proposal, being aware it would have led some to conclude that they were not of the Mind that said Lord had been imposed upon in the Accounts transmitted from hence, respecting the Behaviour of those Magistrates.*

Nov. 10. This Day the G——r required the Attendance of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, at the Council Chamber; they attended accordingly, James Murray, Esq; the first made Justice on the *reforming Plan* being among them; when to keep up the Appearance of their having been negligent in their Duty, Lord Hillsborough's Letter was read to them, after which they were exhorted by the G——r to a faithful and diligent discharge of the Duties of their Office;——*we do not hear that it was recommended to them to proceed according to Law, with those who have quartered the Troops upon us, or against such Officers and Soldiers as have insulted the Public, injured and abused the Subject, and thus broken the King's Peace.*

Several large Transports just arrived from Cork, having on board Part of the 64th and 65th Regiments, the Remainder with the Hussar Frigate were parted with in a Storm ten Days ago.—*It is to be hoped that the Arrival of these Troops will lead some Officers to conclude that the Aid and Contenance of our Negro Gentry may now be dispensed with.*

Nov. 11. What an Appearance does Boston now make! One of the first commercial Towns in America, has now several Regiments of Soldiers quartered in the midst of it, and even the Merchants Exchange is picquetted, and made the Spot where the Main Guard is placed and paraded, and their Cannon mounted; so that instead of our Merchants and trading People transacting their Business, we see it filled with Red Coats, and have our Ears dinn'd with the Music of the Drum and Fife.—*How would the Merchants of London be startled if they should behold their Exchange thus metemorphosed.*

Nov. 12. Reports that the Small-Pox is on board some of the Irish Transports; we have certain Information that several had that Distemper on board one of them since she left Cork; notwithstanding which, said Ship has been suffered, contrary to the Law for preventing the spread of infectious Disorders to come up to Town, and Numbers of the Passengers have been seen walking the Streets.——*The bringing the Small-Pox among us at this Time would open a new Scene of Distress, as we have a great Addition to our Numbers, and the Risque of taking the Infection would deter our Coasters and Country People from coming in this Winter, with the necessary Supplies of Provision and Fuel.*

Nov. 13. The Parade of the Guards on Week Days, grander than in Time of War, and nothing lessened or omitted this Sabbath; Commodore Hood, and several Men of War arrived from Halifax.—

By Capt. Watt, in a short passage from London, arrived at Boston, we have the following Advices.

LONDON,

Sept. 17. We are desired by a principal house in the North-American Trade, to assure the public, that the Hannah, Capt. Jarvis, lately arrived from Boston, brought in gold and silver specie to the value of six thousand pounds, and she is the last ship from that place.

It is rumoured that a great man has of late strenuously urged the necessity of a total change in the political system, both with respect to men and measures.

Advice has been received from the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute, that his Lordship is so well recovered that he intends to return to England to attend a certain Right Hon. assembly at their first meeting.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Whitefield is extremely ill, and it is apprehended so dangerously as never to be able to preach again; occasioned by his breaking a blood vessel, in exerting his powers in preaching to so numerous a congregation, as generally attend his places of worship.

Sept. 21. Letters from Genoa, inform, that the French Commander in Chief in Corsica, had publiwed an ordinance, obliging all ships of what nation soever to depart the island within a limited time, on pain of seizure and confiscation.

They advise from Leghorn, that the English, Dutch, and other foreign merchants, were struck with the greatest consternation on the news of the late daring insult, on the high seas, committed by the French on a Danish ship.

It is said a stop will be put to the exportation of corn from North-America to France, Spain, Portugal, or any of the Mediterranean markets, except Gibraltar, Minorca, and Corsica.

CHARLES-TOWN, (So. Carolina,) Novem. 1.

About three o'Clock on Saturday Afternoon, his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Charles Greville Montagu, our Governor, with his Lady, &c. returned here by Land from the Northward. His Lordship was saluted on his Landing, by the Forts in Town and at Fort-Johnson.

We learn that John Stuart, Esq; Superintendant of Indian Affairs, has finished the Congress with the Cherokee Indians, having concluded the Treaty ratifying the Boundary Line between their Lands and the Provinces of South-Carolina, North-Carolina, and Virginia; but they have put off making the Line behind Virginia till next spring; and that the Superintendant was soon to set out for Mr. Galpin's at Silver-Bluff, in order to meet sundry of the principal Chiefs of the Creek Indians.

We learn from Dominica, that all the French Ports are shut up, and that no English Vessels are admitted to go into any of them.

BOSTON, November 14.

Messieurs Edes & Gill,

I OBSERVE in your last Paper a Piece signed *Veritas*; the Writer of which says he had it from good Authority, that a Letter under my Hand was published in a Coffee-House at New-York, requesting his Excellency General Gage that I might supply the Troops then expected, and which have since arrived in this Town. If such a Letter has been produced there or any where else, I declare it to be a *Forgery*, for I have never made Application to any one for the Supply of said Troops, nor did I ever desire any Person to do it for me.—The Person who produc'd the Letter could have no other Design but to injure my Reputation, and abuse the Gentlemen of New-York.——I therefore desire you would give this a Place in your next, in which you will oblige

Your humble Servant,

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1768.

Messieurs Edes & Gill,

IN a certain solemn assembly, at which I was accidentally present, the President appear'd to be disturbed and very angry at the talking of a few *boys* at a little distance, which might possibly interrupt the important business of the assembly, tho' I must confess that I did not notice *them* till his worship spoke, but soon after when a rude multitude of the most abject slaves *black* and *white*, came very near to this solemn assembly with piping, dancing, drumming, &c. which so drowned and overbore the voices of those that were speaking, that for my part I could scarce hear any think but the shocking *noise* the slaves made, for some time, yet the President and some others not only were submissive to *it*, but some say, smiled with approbation, and endeavoured to extenuate it by supposing their masters ordered them; which vastly surprised me and many others of the auditory, who always 'till then

thought that the ſaid Preſident had ſufficient authority to keep a profound ſilence from all ranks and orders of men, that ſo the buſineſs of the aſſembly might in no ſort be interrupted. The deſign of this piece of intelligence is that in your next Paper I may have the following queſtions ſolved, Whether the ſaid Preſident was really pleaſed with the ſaid muſick, &c? or whether he was really afraid to exert his authority to ſuppreſs, and for the future prevent ſuch ſhocking indecent noiſes in and about a place ſacred to the moſt important buſineſs tranſacted in a town, province or kingdom, leſt he ſhould offend the maſters of thoſe ſlaves? Or is it that the ſaid Preſident has no authority over thoſe *blacks* and *whites* aforeſaid, but muſt tamely bear with their noiſe, becauſe it is ſaid to be their cuſtom to pay no regard to civil or religious aſſemblies? If either of theſe two laſt queries ſhould be anſwer'd in the affirmative, farewell Juſtice and all the parade kept up to ſupport it.

Your's,

PEACE & COURAGE.

BOSTON, November 17.

We have authentic Advice by the Thames, Capt. Watts, from London, that the Petition of the Honourable his Majeſty's Council of the Province of the Maſſachuſets Bay, has been received by his Majeſty in a moſt Gracious Manner; and that the ſaid Petition, with his Excellency the Governor's Reaſoning in ſupport of it, would have a due Conſideration before the Meeting of Parliament, which was appointed for the 8th of November.

Monday laſt arrived here from Halifax, his Majeſty's Ship Romney, of 50 Guns, with a broad Pendant at Maſt-Head, having on board Commodore Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships in theſe Parts: The Commodore's Lady and Family alſo came with him, and intend to tarry here this Winter.

His Excellency Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova-Scotia, came up in the Romney: as alſo ſeveral other Gentlemen. The Day before arrived here the Viper Sloop of War, and Little Romney, from Halifax.

The Tranſports with the 64th and 65th Regiments, are not all yet arrived, two or three being ſtill out: Thoſe belonging to the 64th and commanded by Colonel Pomeroy, are landed in Town, and put in the Barracks at Wheelwright's Wharf: Thoſe of the 65th are at the Barracks at Caſtle-Iſland. Col. Mackey of the 65th, and moſt of his Officers are in the Veſſels not yet arrived. It is ſaid theſe Regiments conſiſt of 500 Men each.

The 14th and 29th Regiments, with the 64th from Ireland are quartered in Town, and the other to be quartered at the Caſtle till the Spring, when it is ſaid, it is to be ſent to the principal Sea Port Towns in New-England.

Our Advices by Capt. Watt, from London, beſides the Collection from the public Prints, are, That it is the general Opinion among the People who know the Buſineſs of the Cabinet, that L. Eg—m—t will be ſoon appointed Secretary of S—e in the Room of L. Sh—ne, and in caſe of L. C—m's ſickneſs continuing, ſome more conſiderable Changes will take place. L. E—gm—t is in principle our beſt Friend, and is very deſirous of having all the Troops removed from the well-ſettled Provinces, long ſince, and to have more Reliance on the Affections of the People there.

Some late Advices from London, are, the Adminiſtration are ſolicitous for a Repeal of the late Acts of Parliament: but that while the King's Officers are male-treated, they cannot in Honour do any Thing towards it; They ſay they are convinced of the Impropriety of the Board of Commiſſioners, and of the Impolicy of the late Acts; but the Honour of the Nation is at Stake, and that muſt be conſulted in their Repeal.—It is therefore wiſhed by our Friends, while we firmly adhere to and defend our Rights, that we ſhould conduct ourſelves with Wiſdom, Prudence, Steadineſs and Uniformity; and that in all our Proceedings we behave with due Reſpect to Government; and avoid every Thing that has the Appearance of Tumult: In this Way we we ſhall ſtand fair in the Judgment of thoſe who ſhall conſider our Caſe and in the End obtain Relief.

We hear that Sir William Baker and Mr. Hayley are extremely friendly, and exert themſelves in our favour.

NEW-YORK, November 24.

On Friday the 11th Inſtant, one Hugh Moring, a Servant who lately came from Ireland, in the Ship Counteſs of Donnegal, Capt. King, fell down the Main Hatch of the ſaid Ship, and fractured his Scull, of which he died in about 24 Hours.

Laſt Monday Evening the Wife of John Lewis, of the out Ward of this City, labourer, ſtep'd out to a Neighbours Houſe to borrow a Candle, leaving only 3 ſmall Children in the Houſe. She had not been abſent above 3 Minutes, when one of them, a little Girl about 4 Years of Age, ran out into the Street with her Frock, which was Callico, all in Flames;—one of the Neighbours immediately threw her into a Bank of Snow, and extinguiſhed the Fire, but the poor Child was ſo terribly burnt, that ſhe expired next Morning about 7 o'Clock.

Next Sunday in the Forenoon, a Charity Sermon will be preached at Trinity-Church, by the Rev. Doctor AUCHMUTY, for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.—The Sunday after a Sermon will be preached at St. George's, and the Sunday following, at St. Paul's Chapel, for the like laudable Purpoſe.

WHEREAS in the Preamble to the Account Mr. Auguſtus Van Cortlandt, has publiſhed in Mr. Gaine's and Mr. Parker's Gazettes of Monday laſt, concerning the Effigies lately exhibited in this City, he has mentioned me in a Manner that may lead People at a Diſtance to ſuppoſe me the Author of the Account of that Affair publiſhed in my laſt Paper, and that I had thereby intended to deceive the Public. I therefore think myſelf obliged to ſay ſomething in my own Vindication. I am ſurpriſed that Mr. Cortlandt, ſhould have made uſe of an Expreſſion that conveyed ſuch an Idea, when if, inſtead of ſaying *my Repreſentation might deceive*, he had ſaid, *the Repreſentation in my Paper might deceive*, it would have been as pertinent to the Caſe; and I ſhould not then have thought myſelf concerned to take Notice of it; for no Body ſuppoſes that Printers are to be Vouchers for the Truth of the Articles of Intelligence they publiſh, unleſs there are ſome particular Expreſſions to make them ſo. But Mr. Cortlandt was well informed that I was not preſent at the Exhibition of the Effigies, and knew nothing of the Matter but from the Accounts given me. I read to him the Account that had been delivered me for Publication, and ſent a Copy of it to one of the Magiſtrates—acquainting them that I could not avoid publiſhing the Account without offending a great Number of reſpectable Inhabitants, and of my Cuſtomers in particular; nor alter it without the Conſent of the Perſons concerned in ſending it; but promiſed to conſult them, which I accordingly did, and a ſmall Alteration was made before it was publiſhed. However, tho' I had no perſonal Knowledge of the Affair, yet the Account was given by Perſons on whoſe Veracity I could fully rely; and ſince Monday laſt ſome of them have called upon me, and aſſured me that they are ready whenever called upon, to prove the Truth of every Particular as repreſented in my laſt Paper, by a great Number of Witneſſes.

The Printer.

☞ *The Printer has not the Book from which a Piece was deſired to be inſerted.*

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Intries.

Ship Manchester,	William Lambert, from	Liſbon
Brig Charming Sally,	Thomas Wallace,	St. Ubes
Schooner Sherburne,	Jonathan Coffin,	Boſton
	Sally, Marriot Parſons,	Virginia
	Liberty, Iſaac Winam,	North-Carolina
	Hopeſtill, Joſeph Denniſs,	Rhode-Iſland
Sloop Heſter,	Nathan Munro,	Do.
	Sally and Polly, William Rhodes,	Do.
	Lady Moore, Philip Burgin,	Do.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Cornelia,	Meſper Lee, for	Newry
	Africa, John Randall,	New Orleans
	King George, John Finglaſs,	Tortola
Schooner Induſtry,	Thomas Davidſon,	Grenadaes
Sloop Dolphin,	Andrew Langworthy,	Rhode-Iſland
	May Flower, William Garton,	Virginia
	Friendſhip, Charles Burton,	Do.

CLEARED.

Snow Thiſtle,	Alexander Marquis, to	Glaſgow
Ship Beaver,	Chriſtopher Miller,	Hunduras
Snow St. Vincents,	Benjamin Darrell,	North-Carolina
Sloop Polly,	Peter Adams,	Do.
	Polly, Jonathan Spinning,	Do.
	Mary, John Morgat,	South-Carolina
	Sally, Jeſſe Hunt,	Do.
	Induſtry, Philip Burner,	Jamaica
	New-York Packet, Henry Collard,	Rhode-Iſland
	Johnſon, John Adams,	Tortola
	Dove, Daniel Ferguſon,	Philiadelphia
	Hope, Thomas Alberſon,	Do.
Schooner Sally,	George Taylor,	Virginia

Juſt imported in the Ship Manchester, Capt. Lambert, from LISBON;

A Cargo of choice Packing Salt, to be ſold on board ſaid Ship at the New-Dock, at One Shilling and Ten Pence per Buſhel, Water Meaſure.

New-York, November 23, 1768. 51 53

WANTED,

A GOOD Cook (Man or Woman) who profeſſes and underſtands the Buſineſs well, and can bear a cloſe Application to it. Such a one may hear of good Employment, by inquiring of the Printer. 41 54

STEPHEN RAPALJE,

At Burling's-Slip, next Door to Mr. Brower's, has for Sale the following Articles on the moſt reaſonable Terms, Wholeſale and Retale;

WEST-INDIA Rum, Muſcovado Sugar, Congo and Bohea Teas; Chocolate, French and Carolina Indigo, Cotton, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, and Wool-Cards; beſt Scotch Snuff in Bladders, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Powder and Shot, Writing Paper, genuine old Madeira Wine, Brandy, &c. 51

A few HOGSHEADS of

Choice JAMAICA *RUM*,

TO BE SOLD AT

WILLIAM MERCIER's

Near the COFFEE-HOUSE. 51

ANY Maſters of Veſſels or Tradeſmen, who thro' Hurry of Buſineſs or any other Cauſe cannot well attend to the Settlement of their Books and drawing out their Accounts; may hear of a Man who will do any ſuch Buſineſs with Secrecy and Diſpatch, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms. Alſo will teach Navigation in the moſt expeditious Manner, and if deſired will wait on Gentlemen at their Lodging, and teach them privately.

Any Pariſh or private Family in the Country may be ſupplied with a School-Maſter, by applying to the Printer.

JAMES RIVINGTON,

Removed from Hanover-Square, to the lower End of Wall-Street has imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON;

THE whole Works of Voltaire, in 35 Volumes, Lord Raymond's Reports and Entries, in 3 vols. Burns's Juſtice, a new improv'd Edition, 4 vols. Hume's Hiſtory of England, 8 vols. Octavo. Swift's Works including all the late additional Pieces, in 21 vols. with Cuts. Lord Kaims's Art of Thinking. Lord Lyttleton's Dialogues of the Dead. Melmoth's Letters, generally ſtil'd Fitzoſbornes. Memoirs of the Duke of Cumberland. Marſhal Turennes Memoirs. Nature Diſplayed. Francis's Horace. Warton's Virgil. Ben. Martin's natural Hiſtory of England, with Maps of every County. Voltaire's Eſſay on Crimes and Puniſhments. Dodſley's Poems. The Spectator. Triſtram Shandy complete in 9 vols. The Prince of Brunſwick's Character and Actions of Alexander the Great. Mr. Marmontel's Beliſarius, a Work for Kings, for Miniſters, and for the People in general; this Book was ſuppreſſed in Paris. General Wolfe's Manœvers for a Battalion of Infantry, upon fixed Principles, with 17 Copper Plates coloured. A new Collection of Voyages, including a Deſcription of the Ohio's Country, and Brig. Bouquet's Campaign there, with elegant Cuts. Derrick's Letters. Col. Hill's Letters. Lord Shaftsbury's Characteriſtics. Boot on an Action at Law. The American Negociator. The complete Body of Huſbandry. Gibſon's and Bartlet's Farriery. Barlet's Farriers Diſpenſatory. Cheſelden's Anatomy. Sharp's Surgery. Quincey's Lexicon. Cheyne on Health. Armſtrong on Children's Diſeaſes. Pitcairn's Elements of Phyſick, Cramer's Art of aſſaying Metals. The Weſt-India Pilot or Quarter-Waggoner. The Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant. The Mariner's Compaſs and Kallender. Davis's Quadrants. Atkinſon's Epitome of Navigation. Ward's Mathematicks. Stone's Euclid. Watt's Logick. Peregrine Pickle. Tom Jones. Thomſon's Works. Dr. Young's Works. Inviſible Spy. Betty Thoughtleſs. Sixteen different Sorts of lately printed Novels. Rouſſeau's Family Compact. Remarks on Rouſſeau's Writings. A Variety of School Books and Claſſics, generally uſed in Accademies and at College. With Aſſortments of Stationary, and ſuch other Articles as are uſually found at a Bookſellers. Likewiſe moſt of the Goods he uſually kept.

The celebrated CHARLES CHURCHILL'S WORKS, in two large Octavo Volumes.

Containing: The Roſciad. Night. The Prophecy of Famine. His Epiſtle to Hogarth, which broke the Heart of this Son of Apelles. The Ghoſt. Independance. The Apology. The Conference. The Duelliſt. The Candidate. Gotham. The Farewell. The Times.

In the Courſe of theſe Writings the Author has expreſſed himſelf very freely upon the Conduct and Characters of the principal Perſonages who have been employed by Government, &c. during the latter End of the late, and, the four firſt Years of the preſent Reign; preſenting a Genius more truly Original than all the Muſes ſince the Days of John Dryden, and ſecuring the Exiſtence of his harmonious Numbers, until the Muſes can ſing no more.

The Publiſher has not been punctual in producing this genuine Son of Apollo, agreeable to the Propoſals, for his Promiſe expired eighteen Months ago; yet, as the Cauſe of the Delay muſt be obvious to all his Patrons, and the public Favour never is denied to a Perſon who eagerly ſeeks it, he hopes that none of his Subſcribers will be offended, tho' it may have proved a Diſappointment. 51 54

MARYLAND LOTTERY.

THOSE Perſons who have not taken up their Prizes agreeably to the Succeſs of their Tickets, are deſired immediately to apply for them to JAMES RIVINGTON, in Wall-Street, who is ready to give Titles to thoſe who are become Proprietors of Lands in Kent-County, conſequent to the drawing of the ſaid Lottery in 1766. Application muſt be made before the firſt Day of May.

The following Articles are to be had of

JAMES RIVINGTON,

LUCERN, a moſt profitable Graſs-Seed, enabling Cows to afford more in Quantity and of far better Quality than any other Aliment; CANARY and RAPE-SEED for SINGING-BIRDS; PASTEBOARD for Book-Binders; Dr. KEYSER's CELEBRATED PILLS, the only Noſtrum of an Empirick that is uſed in regular Practice, for it has been introduced in London by Mr. Cæſar Hawkins, Surgeon to the King; The TINCTURE of VALERIAN for low-ſpirited and hyſterical Folks; The ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, which cures the Scurvy; TURLINGTON's BALSAM; INSTRUMENTS to clean and preſerve TEETH; GUITTAR and FIDDLE-STRINGS; SCALES and DIVIDERS; SCALES to weigh GOLD; SHUTTLE-COCKS; BOOT STRAPS; RACQUETS for Tennis or Fives; QUADRANTS by HADLEY and DAVIES; FISHING TACKLE; A very FINE BASSOON made by SHUCHART.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold

At the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

THE TRIAL at large of Captain DANIEL DISNEY, For the barbarous and inhuman Aſſaſſination of THOMAS WALKER, Eſq; of Montreal. In which the Circumſtances of that moſt horrid Affair, are particularly enumerated, and from the exquiſitely judicious Remarks of the Attorney General, at the opening of the Caſe, and on the Evidence given before the Court, the Reader is left in no Doubt as to the real Perpetrators of that execrable Fact.

POETS CORNER.

THE wicked Statesman, whose false Heart pursues
A Train of Guilt, who acts with double Views,
And wears a double Face, whose base Designs
Strike at the Monarch's Throne, who undermines
E'en while he seems his Wishes to support,
Who seizes all Departments, packs a Court,
Maintains an Agent on the Judgment Seat,
To screne his Crimes, and make his Friends complete,
New Models Armies, and around the Throne
Will suffer none but Creatures of his own,
Conscious of such his Baseness, well may try,
Against the Light to strut his Master's Eye,
To keep him coop'd and far remov'd from those,
Who, brave and honest dare his Crimes disclose,
Nor ever let him in one Place appear,
Where Truth, unwelcome Truth may wound his Ear.
Are there such Men! and can the Fools depend
On holding out in Safety to the End?
Tremble ye Slaves who dare abuse your Trust,
Who dare be Villains, when your King is just,—
And practice what is Treason to his Throne
—Your Dark Designs, could your Designs be known,
Insult him more than he who leagu'd with Hell,
Should rise in Arms, and 'gainst his Crown rebel.
O sacred Loyalty! accurs'd be those
Who seeming Friends turn out thy deadliest Foes,
Who prostitute to King's thy honour'd Name,
And soothe their Passions to betray their Fame.

WE the subscribers having lately erected a Nailery in this city, do acquaint the public, that we have now by us for sale, a quantity of single and double deck nails, twenty penny, 24 penny, sheathing and drawing nails; and propose, on the shortest notice, to make any such kinds of other nails, as may be wanting: City and country merchants, ship chandlers, &c. may be supplied on reasonable terms, by the publick's humble servants.

WILLIAM USTICK,
HUBERT VAN WAGANEN,
HENRY USTICK.

50 53

Five Dollars Reward,

MADE his escape from the subscriber, on Monday night the 14th instant, from Mr. Butler's, at South-Amboy ferry stage house, a prisoner for theft, who had some time before been taken up, the stolen goods found upon him, and confined in Philadelphia gaol, on an advertisement, wherein the person of the thief is thus described, viz.—He calls himself William Green, and gave the following account, That he is an Englishman, a fuller by trade, sail'd from England in April last, arrived at Philadelphia, came from thence enquiring for employment, thro' New-Jersey and New-York, from whence he went to Greenwich in Connecticut, where he was hired by the subscriber for a month. He is a slender, middle sized man, round breasted, strait limbed, not full faced, has blewish eyes, thin lips, not a large nose, and has dark brown or black hair, tied behind, and the locks on his temples curled: He spends freely at a tavern, uses little or no bad language, is much of a songster, and appears somewhat genteel. He wore a check'd shirt, a claret coloured coat, a fine cloth scarlet waistcoat, a pair of buckskin breeches, all somewhat worn, a black neckcloth, thread stockings, a pair of new pumps, too large, & brass buckles.

And whereas the subscriber on notice of the confinement of the said thief, applied, received him from the gaol, (together with the goods he had stolen) and was conducting him to Connecticut, to receive his trial; at the ferry house aforesaid, at his earnest request the irons which hurt and galled his wrists, were taken off; when afterwards the subscriber being at supper, a man at the table was taken ill and died within 3 or 4 minutes after, which occasioned some hurry, and engaged the attention of the company—during which the prisoner made his escape. He has the additional mark, to the above description—that his wrists are galled. He had no cash with him. Whoever takes up and secures the said prisoner, or delivers him to either of us the subscribers, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

JOSEPH GALPIN.
JOHN GREEN.

50 53

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned not to harbour, conceal, or carry off said Green, at their peril.

Greenwich in Connecticut, November 17, 1768.

WHEREAS UNDERHILL HORTON a young Man of about 21 Years of Age, dark Complexion, of few Words, but speaks quick, and somewhat thick, without any known Cause but his own Humour, left his Father's House, on the White-Plains, West-Chester County and Province of New-York, in June last, and has not since been heard of by his Friends, who suppose he is gone to Sea, or may have changed his Name to prevent being known. This is therefore, if it gets to his Hand or Knowledge, to inform him, that if he will return to his Father, he will be kindly received, and find Things greatly to his Advantage: And any Persons who may chance to meet with him, are requested to endeavour to persuade him to return home,—He being of a Temper easily persuaded to almost any Thing. It will be taken as a Favour if any Person who has seen or known any Thing of him, will inform his Father, the Subscriber, in West-Chester, or the Printer at the Exchange, New-York.

CALEB HORTON.

New-York, November 14, 1768. 50 53

STRAY'D or stolen from the pasture of Capt. Abraham Hatfield, on the White Plains, in West Chester County, on the 1st of this Instant, A dark brown horse, about 13 hands 3 inches high, two hind and fore feet white, and a white blaze on the forehead, branded on the near buttock, with a heart, no letter in it, and is a well made horse, a good trotter, but no pacer. Whoever secures said horse and thief, shall have five pounds reward; but if the said horse has stray'd, three dollars on delivering the horse to said Hatfield, or Jonathan Fowler, at East Chester. 50 53

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Hayman Levy, when an insolvent Debtor, are desired for the last Time, to pay the same unto JOHN ALSOP, one of the Assignees, on or before the first Day of January next, or they will be sued without further Notice; and all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to send in their Accounts proved.

New-York, November, 1768. 50 53

FOR NEWRY,
The Brig CORNELIA,
Nicholas Bogart, Master;

HAS chief Part of her Cargo engaged, and will sail soon: For Freight or Passage, apply to HENRY C. BOGART, or said Master. 54 53

Wants a Freight for any of the West-India Islands, or to be sold,

THE Snow JENNY, about 200 Tons Burthen: For Particulars, inquire of Reuben Fairchild, on board said Snow, lying at Mr. Robert Murray's-Wharf, or at Mr. Obadiah Wells's, Fresh-Water.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approv'd of by the society of stay-makers in London; he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 50 53

For Charles Town, South-Carolina,

The Sloop SALLY,
JESSE HUNT, Master,
Lying at Benjamin Moore's Wharf;

WILL sail by next Wednesday: For Freight or Passage apply to said Master on board.

New-York, November 16, 1768.

Just imported per the Jemima, Capt. Farquhar, and all the last vessels from London and Bristol, and to be sold wholesale and retail,

By ENNIS GRAHAM,

TAYLOR, at the Corner of WALL-STREET:

A Large assortment of broadcloths from the very best to the lowest quality, amongst which are scarlet as fine as any made in England, and 8-4 scarlet do. for women's cloaks; best fine black cloth for clergy, and black prunello, Bath rug for surtout coats, beaver coatings, Yorkshire plains or Forrest cloths; fine nap or frize, fine Irish ratteen an excellent cloth for winter cloths, as it is twiled wove, German serge, camblets for cloaks and surtout coats of various colours; baize, wilton, a new invented cloth called Spanish casimore, spotted and plain swanskin, flanels of different colours; a great variety of rattinets, shalloons and durants, tammies: An assortment of fine hair shags, coarse ditto of different colours, serge denim, serge dusoy, and fine everlasting, all which are excellent for breeches, 3, 4, 5 and 6 thread breeches patterns, silk do. silk, flowered and other stuffs for women's gowns, plaid for men's and women's gowns, Genoa velvet of different colours, Manchester and Spittalfield do. taffities and persians of different colours, sattins, peelongs, corded tabbies; thicksets for servants clothes, livery lace of the handsomest and most fashionable patterns for clothes and carriages, linen and worsted cirsingle, and diaper web, and straining do. white and cloth coloured Russia drilling for breeches, commonly used for the army; a large assortment of best scarf twist, also sewing silk, threads, crewels, edge binding, shoe ditto, broad London quality ditto well sorted; Scotch garters, worsted and silk stockings, white and black Barcelona handkerchiefs, black cravats, chintz handkerchiefs, Irish linen, check linen, cambrick, lawn, brown quadruple Silesias, oznaburgs, white jean, pillow fustian, herring bone ditto, nankeens, hatters trimmings of the newest fashion, shammy skins, sealing wax, wafers, writing paper, black, brown, and white buckram, glaz'd linen, a large assortment of broad, middling and narrow knee garters, a neat assortment of men's buckskin & silk gloves, black shammy and black silk do. for the clergy, best scarf twist basket buttons, mohair basket do. worsted basket buttons, scarf death head do. new fashion high top double gilt ditto; figured and plain, plaited buttons, lacquer'd do. broad new fashion gold and silver double orris, gold and silver vellum, gold and silver cord, gold and silver fringe, gold and silver torsels, gold and silver thread, gold and silver cord hat bands with torsels, gold and silver lace do. gold and silver knee garters, gold and silver shoulder knots and epolets for the army; razors, cuttoe knives, pen knives, knives and forks, sleeve buttons, stone and pinckbeck shoe and knee buckles, stock buckles, and knee ditto, stone broaches, common needles, square pointed and other white chapel ditto, notches, shears, irons, thimbles, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. LOAF SUGAR. 48 51

The great Benefit I have received

in a very dangerous Case, from Doctor Lindner's Golden Tincture, makes me think it my Duty to publish the following Account and Depositions; that others labouring under similar Disorders, may know where to apply for Relief, and that the Virtues of so excellent a Medicine may be more generally known.

ROBERT CROTIER.

City of New-York, ss. } ROBERT CROTIER, now of the City of New-York, Mariner, maketh Oath and saith, That in the Night of the 21st Day of October last past; he this Deponent being then on board the Philadelphia Sloop, Captain Ellis, in the Harbour of New-York, discovered something wet and warm in his Breeches, Stockings and Shoes, and being very certain that it could not be Urine, he was greatly frightened thereat, and thereupon went on board the Sloop belonging to Col. Schuyler, Gilbert Van Emburgh, Master, and informed the said Master thereof, who lighted a Candle, and then they discovered that it was Blood issuing out of the Urinary Passage in Abundance, on the Floor in the Cabbin.—That thereupon this Deponent was so greatly terrified, that he cried out, *If I don't get sudden Relief, I shall bleed to Death:* That the said Emburgh immediately went for Doctor Benjamin Lindner; that this Deponent when the said Doctor came on board was very weak and almost Senseless, occasioned by the Loss of a great Quantity of Blood. That the said Doctor gave him some Drops of his Golden Tincture, which in about three Minutes after, caused the Bleeding to cease entirely. And that this Deponent having since taken about Half an Ounce of the said Tincture at Times, is now as hearty and well as before the said Bleeding.

ROBERT CROTIER,
GILBERT VAN EMBURGH.

Sworn in the City of New-York, the 2d Day of November, 1768, Before me,
GEORGE BREWERTON, Justice of the Peace.

WHEREAS the Rev. John Smith, Minister of the Gospel in Rye and the White Plains, is possessed of a Piece of Skill for the help of distracted Persons, and has been for many Years successful in the Cure of them, but being advanced in Years and very infirm,—has therefore communicated his Skill to his Son William Hooker Smith, who hereby informs the Public, that he lives at the White Plains, and is ready to serve in such Cases, on reasonable Terms; any Persons whose Friends or Relations may stand in Need of his Relief and Help in so deplorable a Case, either at his own House or elsewhere: And as my Father has relieved a Number of Persons who have been given up as incurable, who have been under the Direction of the ablest Physicians in New-York and elsewhere, and as this is a peculiar Piece of Skill, beside the common Practice; shall be obliged to any Person of the Faculty that will recommend. I would further inform the Public, that I can almost infallibly determine the curable Persons by an Examination of the Age, Inclination, Constitution, Shape and Make of the Head, &c. for Particulars, any Person desirous may inquire of Mr. Isaac Rykeman, in New-York. WILLIAM HOOKER SMITH.

White Plains, Sept. 29, 1768. 44 63

Peter T. Curtenius,

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil, opposite the Oswego Market, has just opened a fresh Assortment of the following Goods, imported by him in the last Vessels from Europe, which he will sell wholesale and retale, on the most reasonable Terms, for read Cash, or Produce, viz.

BROAD and narrow cloths of various colours and prices, shalloons, durants, tammies, and callimancoes, buckram, buttons, sewing silk, twist and mohair: coating and Bath beaver, broad and narrow naps, kersies, penniston and half thicks, long ells, green and spotted rugs, striped and rose blankets, flannels; red and flowered serges, red and blue duffels, plain and spotted swanskin, checkquer'd do. for horse cloths; hair cloths for entries or brewers; worsted stockings, broad and narrow checks, Irish linens, German and Irish dowlas, brown and white sheeting, oznaburgs, clouting diaper, callicoes, cambricks and lawns, ribbons, Persians, pelongs and taffaty; silk and cotton romalls, bandanoes, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed linen do. camblets, stuffs, black bombazine and everlasting, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Anvils, vises, beck irons, hammers, sledges, files and rasps; blistered, German and sig. 3 steel, sheet iron, double and single tin, long and short handle frying pans; best gun barrels and locks, neat fowling pieces, with blued barrels and water pan locks; best double gilt pinckbeck buckles, common yellow ditto, brass and steel do. mill and cross cut saws, hand, pannel, tenon, sash, dovetail and compass do. carpenters planes, broad axes, adzes and chizzels, squares, rules, hammers, augers and gimblets, brass kettles; nails by the cask, from 4d. to 20d. besides many other articles in the ironmongery way, too tedious to enumerate.

LIKEWISE,

Best bohea tea, muscovado sugar, genuine Haerlem oil, and Neurenburg salve, Dutch folio and quarto bibles, testaments, psalm and other Dutch books as usual.

ALSO,

The following goods, made at the New-York Air Furnace, viz.—Pots, kettles, pie pans and baking ovens, chimney backs, elegant grates or Bath stoves for burning coal, square stoves for work shops; perpetual ovens, boiling plates, pot ash kettles; cart, waggon, and chair boxes, hammers and anvils for making bar iron, which have been found upon proof to be superior to the English hammers, half hundred and smaller weights, &c. &c. 45—

TO BE SOLD, By

WILLETT TAYLOR,

On CROMLIN'S-WHARF,

A Few Pipes of London particular Wine, old and of an extraordinary Quality, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Red Port and Frontinac Wines; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Cherry ditto, Rum, Geneva; double and single refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado do. empty Bottles, empty Cases, Corks; choice Salad Oil,—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Powder, Shot, Flax, Chocolate, Coffee, Pepper, Hams, —Hacket's best Bar Iron, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and retail.

He has to let, a Coach-house, with a Stable (large enough for four Horses) and Hay-loft, the Coach-house will serve for a large Store.—Also a Cellar to be let.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

136 SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL;
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1351.
[THURSDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1768.]

NEW-YORK, 24th Nov. 1768.

The following Answer to the Extract of a Letter from New Brunswick, dated Octo, 15th, inserted in our Paper of Octo. 27th, having been so long delay'd for Want of Room, it was thought best to reprint the Extract, that the Propriety of the Answer might the better appear.

Extract of a Letter from Brunswick, dated Octo. 15.

"ON Wednesday last was held here a Convention of the Church Clergy of New-York and New-Jersey, assisted by Delegates from several neighbouring Provinces, on which Occasion a Sermon much in Favour of American Bishops, was preach'd by the Rev. Mr. Odell, Missionary of Burlington. It is suspected by many, that a principal Design of the late frequent and numerous Conventions, is in Order to a spirited Application to the Powers at home, upon some supposed Abuses of the Church, in two neighbouring Colonies; which it is pretended amount almost to Persecution. Is it not to the last Degree cruel and mean, to take this Opportunity to Attack us on this Matter, at a Time when the united Efforts of all Sects, are so necessary in the common Cause of Liberty?"

New-Brunswick, 31st Octo. 1768.

Mr. HOLT,

As you were pleased in your *last* JOURNAL to insert an *Extract* of a Letter from hence, which many of your Readers must undoubtedly have taken *particular* Notice of, I hope you will give the following Animadversions a Place in your *next*.

IN the *first* Place then, give me Leave to observe, That the Letter, in all Probability, was *not* written from *Brunswick*, but by some stanch *True-Blue* in the City of *New-York*, who had barely *heard* of the *Sermon*, at which I was present; or else, it is most likely the Writer would have observed upon it, That it incontestibly proved both the *Expediency* and *Necessity* of the *National Religion's* being properly supported in this Country; which could not otherwise be done, than by the Introduction of Bishops; nor would he have failed to applaud so masterly a Composition.

In the *second* Place, he insinuates, That *Conventions* have lately been held much more frequently than they used to be: The Contrary to which, especially in *this* Government, he must have been convinced of, had he been an Inhabitant of *New Brunswick*. Indeed it is difficult to conceive how the most flaming Independent of them all could have the Face to mention the *frequent* and *numerous* Meetings of the Episcopal Clergy, when the Presbyterian Synods, &c. (convened by no-body knows what Authority) recur almost as frequently as the new Moons, at which their Teachers are almost as numerous as the Locusts of *Egypt*.

In the *third* Place, I dare venture to affirm, That there is not a single Resident in this City—— Blush, if it be possible, ye *Whigs* of *New-York*, ye *Centinels* of *Philadelphia*, ye *Founts* of *Connecticut*, and ye *Ram-Chickens* of *Boston*——who has the Hardiness even to *insinuate*, That "the Church in two neighbouring Colonies," and many Colonies beside, has not *repeatedly* met with, does not *every Day* meet with, more than "*supposed* Abuses,—— with Abuses which are *intolerable*; and, *if* intolerable, then they are Abuses which amount not only "*almost* to Persecution," but which have the very Life, Spirit, Soul, and Essence of Persecution.

In the *fourth* Place, seeing that Mode of Religion which the Members of the Convention profess, *labours* under such Abuses, with what Shadow of Justice can they be blamed for making "a spirited Application to the Powers at home," to have those Abuses *removed*? Whether this was their principal Design," it is highly probable the *Letter Writer* knows no more than myself: But I can tell both *him* and *them*, that if they *neglected* to do it, they were highly culpable. And if such "spirited Application," when made to the "powers at home," does not meet with a suitable Return (as who knows what Attention may be paid to *any* Application for Redress of Grievances, by a pusillanimous spiritless Administration?) as his M——y declares in their Favour, *my* Advice should be, to make Application to Powers which are *not at home*; to *any Protestant* Powers, where the Church is *truly* Episcopal; to solicit *their* Protection; and to use all *honest* Endeavours to procure a Bishop from some *other* Government than the British, if the British Government will not afford them Means for their Existence and Preservation. Self-Defence is the strongest Principle in our Nature; and, in the Opinion of a *Lawyer*, Reason, Law, and Equity, all concur, in the present Instance, to push them forward to the attaining of an *American Episcopate*; which it is presumed may even thus be effected, without any Disadvantage to the State; without any Impeachment of their Loyalty to the best, the most humane, the most religious of Kings; without any Diminution of their Fidelity to the Church of England; and *with* the greatest Emolument to the Members of that Church in *America*. As for the *Cruelty* and *Meanness* which the Letter-Writer speaks of, it is not easy for *me* to conceive what he intends by them. They may perhaps be understood by *Independents* who live in the perpetual Exercise of them, but can convey no distinct Idea to a *Churchman*. But it is much more easy to apprehend his Meaning when he talks about attacking US ——for who knows not from what WE sprang, what WE always have been, what WE are at this Day, and what WE are likely to continue to be to the End of the Chapter?——Nor is it difficult to find out his Meaning when he tells us, *That the united Efforts of all* SECTS *are necessary at this Time, in the common Cause of Liberty*: i. e. (as I understand his Words) it is necessary for all other Denominations to *confederate* against the Church of *England*, the only Church consisting originally of British Subjects, (for She alone in this Country is of *no Sect*) lest the Church of *England* should be indulged with Privileges equal to those which all *Sectaries* enjoy in the most ample Manner; and which all Churchmen are so far from wishing to see abridged, that they heartily desire they may always be continued to them in their utmost Latitude and Extent. I make no Reflections on the different Behaviour of *Churchmen* and *Dissenters* in this Matter; tho' I can hardly expect that the *Reader* will have equal Forbearance.

And *lastly*, as for the Trumpet of Disaffection, which he blows at the *Poop* of his Performance, I dare aver that no true *Churchman* will ever dance to his Music, let him even distend his Buccinators till they burst, or break his Wind in the fruitless Effort. *Peccet ad extremum ridendus, et illia ducat.*

From the CORK EVENING POST, September 1st.

QUERIES recommended to the consideration of those gentlemen who are for vigorous measures with the Americans.

1. HAVE the colonists refused to answer any reasonable requisitions made to their assemblies by the mother country.

2. If they have not refused to grant reasonable aids in the way which they think consistent with Liberty, why must they be stripped of their property without their own consent, and in a way, which they think inconsistent with Liberty?

3. What is it for people to be enslaved and tributary, if this be not, viz. To be forced to give up their property at the arbitrary pleasure of persons, to whose authority they have not submitted themselves, nor chosen for the purpose of imposing taxes upon them? Wherein consisted the impropriety of king Charles's demanding ship-money by his sole authority, but in its being an exercise of power by the king, which the people had not given the king? Have the people of America, as the people of Britain, by sending representatives, consented to a power in the British parliament to tax them?

4. Has not the British parliament, by repealing the stamp act, acknowledged that they judged it improper? Is there any difference between the stamp act, and the act obliging the Americans to pay whatever we please, for articles which they cannot do without, as glass and paper? Is there any difference as to justice between our treatment of the colonists, and the tyranny of the Carthaginians over their conquered Sardinians; when they obliged them to take all their corn from them, and at whatever price they pleased to set upon it?

5. If that be true, which is commonly said, viz. That the mother country gains two millions a year by the colonists, would it not have been wiser to have gone on quietly in the happy way we are in, till our gains by those rising and flourishing countries should amount to three, four, or five millions a year, than by these new-fashioned vigorous measures to kill the goose which lays golden eggs? Would it not have been better policy, instead of taxing our colonists, to have done whatever we could to enrich them, and encourage them to take off our articles of luxury, on which we put our own price, and thus draw them into paying us a voluntary tax; than deluge them in blood, thin their countries, impoverish and distress them, interrupt their commerce, force them on Bankruptcy, by which our Merchants must be ruined, or tempt them to emigrations, or alliances with our Enemies?

6. The late war could not have been carried on without America, nor without Scotland? Have we treated America and Scotland in such a manner as is likely in future wars to encourage their zeal for the common cause? Or is England alone to be the drawcansir of the world, and to bully not only her enemies, but her friends.

7. Are not the subjects of Britain concerned to check a ministry, who, by this rage of heaping taxes on taxes, are only drawing into their own hands more and more wealth and power, while they are hurting the commercial interest of the empire in general, at the same time that, amidst profound peace, the national debt and burthen on the public continue undiminished? N. M. C. N. P. C. H.

WARSAW, August 13.

THE Confederates of Siradia have been defeated by the Russians between Petricow and Przedborz 120 men were slain in the action, 80 made prisoners, and the rest dispersed.

Modena, August 4. The Duke our Sovereign hath sent orders to the Sieur Marbusio, his Minister at the Holy See, to break off all the conferences with the Ministers of the court of Rome; also to leave that capital, and repair to Madrid in the same character.

Paris, August 29. The Duke de Lauzun, and the Marquis de Laval, on advice of an action in Corsica, set out immediately from Toulon, without waiting for the arrival of the Marquis de Chauvelin. To accelerate the conquest of that island, we are assured that the Ministry have resolved to send thither another regiment of infantry, and a company of artillery.

Warsaw, August 24. Yesterday evening a fourth courier arrived at Prince Repnin's, with advice of the taking of Cracow, which though we have not yet received a particular account of, the circumstances in general are as follow: "On the 18th inst. General Apraxin received an express from Prince Repnin, with orders to storm the place; accordingly on the 19th, at two o'clock in the morning, the Russians began the assault, and in order to divide the forces of the besieged, made two false attacks. When they came to the foot of the wall they blew open the gates with petards, in order to let in their cavalry; but the besieged had stopped up the way by planting chests filled with stones, and digging several deep ditches; notwithstanding all these difficulties, and the continual fire of the Confederates, the Russians forced their way through, and their cavalry entered the town. They had no sooner got in, but the Confederates made a terrible fire upon them from the adjacent houses, and the Priests were very active in encouraging the people to make a vigorous defence: Nevertheless, the Russian officers and soldiers committed no excesses, though they could have made a terrible slaughter; but immediately published, by sound of trumpet, that all who would lay down their arms, should be pardoned. This had the desired effect, for most of the principal Poles surrendered immediately, and the people following their example, laid down their arms; a small part only of the mutineers retired into the Jesuits convent, and defended themselves there, so that the conquerors were obliged to take that building by force. This event would have been fatal to the Jesuits, if Prince Repnin had not before granted them a pardon, on account of their protecting the Dissidents against the fury of the mutineers, even so far as to give them money to support them under their misery. The loss of the Russians amounts to about 500 men, and would not have been so considerable, if the Confederates, having no more lead, had not been obliged to make use of pieces of copper and brass, to supply the place of ball. Among the Russian officers, Colonel Igelstroom, and Major Patkul, were wounded. Above 3000 of the Confederates surrendered to them."

Constantinople, Aug. 1. We have received advice, that the Russian troops lately forced the town of Balta, in Lesser Tartary, sword in hand, in order to seize some Polish Confederates who had taken refuge there. This news occasions a great ferment here, several Turks and Tartars being killed on this occasion. Since we received advice of this violation of the territory of the empire, preparations are making on all sides to secure the frontiers, and put ourselves in a state of defence. The Porte has sent orders into Romelia, to assemble the troops in that country, and march them towards the Niester. The Kan of that province, and two corps of volunteers, of 3000 men each, are to take the same route, and several chiefs are ordered to furnish their contingents of troops.

Genoa, Aug. 20. We have advice from St. Fiorenzo, that 5000 more French troops have been disembarked there; and that they are employed at Bastia in constructing and fitting out a great number of armed vessels, destined for an enterprise against the island of Capraia.

Pisa, Aug. 20. Letters from Corsica import, that the French were retired from before Furiani,

after leaving ſome troops on the [illegible] neighbourhood of that place; that the Corſicans had attacked them on one of thoſe eminences, which they had fortified with two pieces of braſs cannon, and killed or made priſoners moſt part of the detachment, and took the two pieces of cannon. The Marſhal de Marbeuf had alſo attacked Biguglia, but his troops were repulſed with loſs, as well as at Furiani, where they have made two unſucceſsful attacks. Theſe letters add, that the Corſicans have made themſelves maſters of all the cattle which the French had brought into the heart of the iſland, and put to paſture in the plains of St. Pancrazio.

They expect at St. Fiorenzo a French ſquadron, compoſed of two ſhips of the line, four xebecks, and three frigates, to attack the two towers in the gulph of that name, which are yet in the hands of the Corſicans.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Sept. 19.

Advices from the Cherokee country ſay, that a white man, a trader of Mr. Gowdey's, with a principal Cherokee, were killed by a party of the Weſtern Indians, between Tellico and Hywaſſwee, on the 14th ult. The trader's goods were carried away but it is uncertain whether by the enemy, or the drivers who were Cherokees.

Letters from Auguſta of the 3d inſtant inform us, that an expreſs was arrived there from the Creek Indians and immediately diſpatched to the Superintendant, with advice, that a great number of thoſe Indians were on their way down to attend the Congreſs. The ſame letters add, that the Choctaws have rejected the propoſals for peace made to them by the Creeks.

We are informed, that the people called regulators have lately brought back five mortgaged Negroes from North-Carolina, which were carried off by an abſconding debtor from Pedee: That if any creditor is doubtful of a debt due there, and will come amongſt them, they have offered to protect and aſſiſt him in procuring good ſecurity for what may be owing; and if that cannot be obtained (provided he brings a blank writ up) to deliver the debtor into the common gaol: That the affair of Gibſon's party in July laſt, has been groſsly miſrepreſented: And that they did not rendezvous, as was propoſed at Eutaw on the 10th inſtant.

OCTOBER 3.

On Saturday laſt the firſt inſtant, was a very numerous meeting of Mechanicks and other inhabitants of Charles-Town, at Liberty-Point, to conſult each other upon the choice of proper perſons to repreſent them, at this important conjuncture, in the enſuing Aſſembly, which being ſettled, without the leaſt animoſity or irregularity, the company partook of a plain and hearty entertainment, that had been provided by ſome upon whom this aſſembly will reflect laſting honour.—About five o'clock, they all removed to a moſt noble Live-Oak tree, in Mr. Mazyck's paſture, which they formally dedicated to Liberty, where many loyal, patriotic, and conſtitutional toaſts were drank, beginning with *the glorious NINETY-TWO Anti-Reſcinders of Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, and ending with, *Unanimity among the Members of our enſuing Aſſembly not to reſcind from the ſaid reſolutions*, each ſucceeded by three huzzas.—In the evening, the tree was decorated with 45 lights, and 45 ſky-rockets were fired.—About eight o'clock, the whole company, preceded by 45 of their number, carrying as many lights, marched in regular proceſſion to town, down King-ſtreet and Broad-ſtreet, to Mr. Robert Dillon's tavern; where the 45 lights being placed upon the table, with 45 bowls of punch, 45 bottles of wine, and 92 glaſſes, they ſpent a few hours in a new round of toaſts, among which, ſcarce a celebrated Patriot of Britain or America was omitted; and preſerving the ſame good order and regularity as had been obſerved throughout the day, at 10 they retired.

Extract of a letter from Mecklenburg, 80 miles above Camden, and 40 below Saliſbury, dated September 16, 1768.

"——— Governor Tryon has been here in perſon, to command the Militia intended againſt the Orange County Regulators; but as the people had been informed of the intended expedition, there were not a thouſand men under arms, altho' at other times they uſually muſtered 17 companies, or about 1900 men. When the review was over, the Governor produced an oath to be adminiſtered to all the men, the purport of which was, that "they "would to the utmoſt of their power, ſupport "and defend all the laws of the province, that "were not repugnant to the laws of Great-Britain." This occaſioned a great murmuring amongſt the men, and Capt. James Hannah told his Excellency, that for his own part, he muſt decline taking the oath, as he knew, that ſince the Stamp-Act, other acts, of as evil tendency, were daily making; that he was ready to ſupport every good law, but no conſideration ſhould prevail on him to diſtreſs his country; and that his commiſſion being, at preſent, rendered very diſagreeable to him, it was at his Excellency's ſervice, and he accordingly delivered it up. The men were ordered to remain on the field all night, under a fine of Five pounds proclamation money; but as few of them took the oath, the reſt retired, every one to his own home, unanimouſly determined not to fight againſt their countrymen, eſpecially to enforce an oppreſſive act: So that the Governor ſet off for Saliſbury attended by only a ſmall number of Militia Officers, as Volunteers: 'tis imagined, the Militia in Dobbs County will do the ſame.———"

JOHN ABEEL,

TAKES this public Method to inform his Friends and Employers, that he has removed his Weigh-Houſe to a Store in Little Dock-Street, back of Mr. Henry Cuyler's, and within 53 Yards of his old noted Store, where he now follows the Buſineſs of weighing and ſelling FLOUR, and hopes for a Continuation of the Favours of his old Friends. 49 52

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Joris Brinckerhoff, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby required to make Payment of their reſpective Debts, which are due, to Dirck and Abraham Brinckerhoff, before the firſt Day of January next, or they muſt expect to be proſecuted according to Law; and all thoſe who have any juſt Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts that they may be paid.*

Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Abraham Brinckerhoff,
Abraham Van Deurſen,
Dirck Brinckerhoff, jun. } *Executors*

New-York, September 19, 1768. 43 50

Wants a Place,

A Man who has lived in one of the firſt Families of this City for many Years, who has a very good Character, and is a capable Servant; The Family retired to the Country for the Winter, they have no Occaſion for him: Inquire at James Heyland's in Mr. De Lancy's Lane, oppoſite Flattenbarrack-Hill, or of the Printer hereof. 47 49

City of New-York, Nov. 3, 1768.

JOHN C. KNAPP,

Attorney at Law, & B. R.

At his Office, in Broad-Street;

WILL continue to give the moſt candid Opinion and Advice, in all Caſes of Law or Equity, with ſuch Reaſons laid down in Support thereof, as fully to give the deſired Satisfaction. Will at all Times uſe his utmoſt Endeavour amicably to adjuſt and ſettle any Account, or other Matter between Parties in Difference; preferable ſurely, to long and expenſive Suits in Law, which often Times the very Moment before the Trial, are adviſed to a Reference "far better to have been had at the Firſt," but it muſt be held bad Policy for a Man knowing his Cauſe good, to take it from the Determination of Twelve ſufficient Men, ſtanding upon their Oath to do Juſtice, "to leave it to any other References whatſoever."

Perſons who have Property in England, or any other diſtant Part, aſſiſted in the moſt ready Manner to recover the ſame, in which Particular, ſeveral have experienced the Utility of this Office.

Many Thouſand Pounds have been negotiated through this Office, on different Security, and Caſh will be ſolicited as uſual, to diſcount good Bills, Bonds, or Notes, on Bottomry Land, Houſes, &c.

Memorials, Remonſtrances, or any Caſe effectually drawn; Alſo, Writings and Conveyances of every Kind, from the ſmalleſt Agreement, to Deeds of the greateſt Conſequence, fully to Anſwer the Purpoſes intended.

AND,

Mr. KNAPP, with the utmoſt Sincerity aſſures the Public, that he will be ready at all Times, and on all Occaſions, to ſerve them—ſo far as in his Ability; and that with ſuch ſtrict Secrecy, Integrity, and Diſpatch, as to merit a Continuance of their Favour, and Protection.

The Rules and Fees of this Office, ſet forth, for general Satisfaction.

An Opinion on any Caſe verbally ſtated, one Dollar, if required in Writing two Dollars. Where Papers are to be peruſed, and a Number of Queſtions to ſolve, on ſimiliar eaſy Terms, governed by the Length. A Mortgage by Bond, Leaſe and Releaſe, 20s. An abſolute Conveyance by Leaſe and Releaſe, with a Bond for the Performance of Covenants (in many Caſes neceſſary) 32s. provided the Recitals and Boundaries in the Releaſe does not bring it to more than one Skin of Parchment; for every Skin over, and in Proportion for Part, 24s. A Deed of Gift upon one Skin of Parchment, 24s. if ſhort, proportionably leſs. A Common Bond executed in the Office, 2s. Power of Attorney, ditto. A Letter of Licence 10s. A Bottomry Bill, 12s. Wills, Articles of Copartnerſhip, Leaſes and all other Writings, that the Length cannot be aſcertained, ſhall be executed on Terms equal to the above; nor ſhall any Perſon, capable of Buſineſs, do it more reaſonable than this Office, for at preſent Mr. Knapp, has no other Dependance but ſome Hopes, Circumſtances may yet enable him to ſet one Day in Six apart to give Advice to all indigent Perſons, Gratis. 48 51

Fine Liverpool SALT,

FOR Sale on board the Brig Charlotte, Captain Couper, lying at Cruger's Dock; alſo beſt Kindle Cole.——Inquire at HENRY WHITE's, Store. 48 51

Albany, 29th October, 1768.

BY Order of Peter Lanſingh, and Volkert P. Douw, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court for the City of Albany;—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Peter D. Bratt, an inſolvent Debtor, now in the Gaol of the County of Albany, to ſhew Cauſe, (if any they have) before the ſaid Judges, at the Houſe of the ſaid Peter Lanſingh, on Monday the 21ſt Day of November next; why an Aſſignment of the ſaid Debtor's Eſtate ſhould not be made, and the ſaid Debtor diſcharged, Purſuant to the Directions of the Acts of Legiſlature of this Province, made and paſſed for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors. 49 51

Lately imported, and to be ſold by

EDWARD LAIGHT,

A General Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, likewiſe all the Articles neceſſary to the Currying Buſineſs, and half taned Leather, for the Uſe of Veſſels.

Said LAIGHT, has at preſent to diſpoſe of, a large Quantity of good Soal Leather.

New-York, 3d November, 1768.

PETER PICKERING,

FROM England, late Groom to Mr. Hyde, takes this Method to inform the Public, that he has open'd a Livery Stable, oppoſite the New Presbyterian Meeting Houſe, at the Upper End of Chapel-Street, Where all Gentlemen who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Horſes properly taken Care off, and kept in the neateſt and beſt Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Prices. The ſaid Pickering has taken Care to put in a Stock of all Things fit for that Purpoſe. 48 51

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe where Samuel Bayard, jun. now lives, with the Stable and Coach Houſe, from this Time till the firſt of May next, and from that Time for any Term of Years;—for Particulars apply to (49 52) WILLIAM BAYARD.

November 10, 1768.

ABEEL & BYVANCK,

At their Store near Coenties Market,—have juſt imported in the Jamima, Farquahar, from London, and the Prince George, Finglaſs, from Briſtol,—a large Quantity of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware, &c. which they propoſe ſelling reaſonably, wholeſale and retale,—among other Articles are,

LONDON T Crowley, No. 3 ſteel	The beſt warranted powder
Do. bliſter'd do.	F F do.
Beſt German heart and club ditto	London and Briſtol pewter, aſorted
Hoop iron	Frying pans
Single and double roll'd ſheet iron	Shot and bar lead
Anvils, horn'd & not horn'd	Large and ſmall flates
Vices, hand, bench & ſmiths ſledges and hammers	Large and ſmall ſcale beam
	Trace chain
	Drag and boat do
	Cheap kitchen chimney backs

Trunk, clout, hob, and ſcupper nails, tacks of different ſizes, brads do. ſcrews aſorted, ſcrew plates, files and raſps of all ſizes; chiſſels and gouges of do. augers of do. hinges of do. braſs knob, rim, and ſtock locks; cheſt and cupboard do. ſplinter pad, and bag locks; fall and till do. beſt ſteel plate mill ſaws, croſs cut do. ſteel plate and common hand ſaws; faſh, tenon, and compaſs ſaws; wood cutters do. axes, adzes and drawing knives; carpenters and ſhoe hammers, cramping do. compaſs rules and ſquares, cloſing awls and awl hafts, ſprigging and pegging awls, ſhoe tax; a great variety of table knives and forks, cutteau and penknives, children's do. fine and common razors, hones and ſtraps; a great variety of the neweſt faſhion ſtone, pinchbeck, Bath metal, and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles; buttons and ſnuff boxes, braſs deſk furniture, braſs and iron candleſticks and ſnuffers, of the neweſt patern; fan and endirons, bellowſes, iron chaffingdiſhes, driping pans, neat braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs; fail glovers and nitting needles; palms, twine, bed cords, faſh, fiſhing and chalk lines; beſt Kerby's, and common fiſh hooks; houſe brooms and bruſhes, cloth, weavers, ſhoe and buckle bruſhes; ſheep ſhears, ſpades and ſpade blades, Devonſhire, ditching and ballaſt ſhovels; wooden do. coffin letters and figures, braſs ſcales, ſcale beams, and ſteelyards; iron and braſs wire, crucibles and melting pots, large and ſmall braſs cocks, temple ſpectacles, with ſteel and other caſes, common do. flints, gun ſcrews and hammers, ſmiths bellows, pipes, coffee mills, large and ſmall gridirons, duſt pans; rat and mouſe traps, houſe bells, &c. combs aſorted, hay hooks and rings, ſnuff and neat tobacco boxes, gimblets, double wormed and common; ſpike do. and tap borers, Thumblatches, plain irons, ſciſſars, ſhears and thimbles; ſealing wax, cloak pins, picture and tenter hooks, braſs knockers, chimney hooks, curtain rings, braſs and iron Jew harps, ſhovel blades, or pan bitts, ſcrew and window pullies, marking irons, with and without caſes; beſt London trowels, corks, iron pots, kettles and ſkillets of all ſizes, iron tea kettles, ſtew or pie pans; dogs, cart and waggon boxes, French and Carolina indigo; alſo a new verſion of the pſalms of David, in meter ſet to muſic, by an American, &c. &c. 44 47

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

In the Jemima, from London, and other Veſſels, has imported a large Aſſortment of Goods, which he is ſelling at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, as he purchaſed the Goods himſelf from the Manufactories,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapneſs will be a ſufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Cuſtomers, amongſt which are,

BEST heart axdclub ſteel, gun powder F, FF, FFF, bohea and green teas, Ruſſia duck, Drilling's ſheeting, diaper, &c. brown roles, oznaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Sileſias, napkining and clouting diaper and damaſks, ditto table cloths, broad and piſtol lawns, white callicoes and muſlins of all ſorts; India Perſians, ſmalls, chintz, &c. a large aſſortment of callicoes and Engliſh chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamboreugh long lawns, all ſorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twiſt, lace, nuns, mecklin, inland, ſtitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and coloured threads; a good aſſortment of Manchester goods, all ſorts of buttons and trimmings, all ſorts of Iriſh linens, ſheeting and dowlas; a large aſſortment of Scotch and Engliſh knit and wove children's, men's and women's ſtockings; worſted and ſilk breeches pieces, muffatees, gloves &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Ferrettings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps, ſnales feathers, flowers and other millenary, in the laſt taſte, with figur'd modes, peclongs, ſattins, ſarſenets, Perſians, modes, linings, mantua lateſtring, armazeen taffaties; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, ſewing ſilks, mohair, ſcarf and twiſt of all ſorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, garetering and other Scotch goods; camblets, ſhalloons, ſtuffs, durants, &c. bearſkins, frizes and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tonbridge wares, cruet frames, caſtors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paſte buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, ſprigs, gold ſet rings and others.

A good aſſortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts, thickſets, fuſtians, jeans, pellows, &c.